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1. In 1947, 1,700 million kilowatt hours were produced in Hungary or about 183 kilowatt hours per person per year. Greater Budapest, used about one third of the total amount, or 470 kilowatt hours per person per year. All these data indicate that electrification in Hungary is in a rather poor state, and its development is an important problem.

2. Greatest use of electricity was in a 50 kilometer wide belt in the northern part of the country which supplies the coal mines and centers of industry located in that region.

3. The only other power plants concentrated in one area are those dependent on the coal region of Pecs.

4. Small towns which do not belong to either of the two groups mentioned above have electric power centrals of minor importance. In the industrial area lying north of Lake Balaton there are a few other power plants worth mentioning in Ajka, Varpalota, Fuzfo and Veszprem.

5. The Budapest-Kelenfold power plant and the power plants of Banhida and Tatabanya supply the capital. The latter two are interconnected by a 100 kilovolt long-distance power line from Banhida to Budapest. These power plants together provide 160,000 kilowatts of power for Budapest, while an additional 30,000 kilowatts of power are available from some older power plants. The power plant of Banhida supplies the city of Gyor as well as Budapest with electric power. It also supplies the surrounding area as far to the south to Celldomolk and Sopron. Similarly, the Tatabanya power plant also supplies the industrial center of Tatabanya and large areas to the west of the Danube.

6. The total capacity of the Banhida power plant is 62,000 kilowatts; that of Tatabanya 34,000 kilowatts; and that of the Dorog power plant 15,000 kilowatts. The power plant at Salgotarjan serves the industrial factories in the city and in addition furnishes power to the Hatvan-Szolnok 60 kilovolt long-distance line, which goes out from Salgotarjan, and the rural electrification system which branches off from it. This power plant has a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts.

7. The power plants in the industrial area of Miskolc and Ozd deliver power only

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for local use, but the power plant of Diosgyor operates in conjunction with the Barcika power plant, which was established for processing the coal from the Borsod coal mines. This plant has a capacity of 4,500 kilowatts.

8. The largest power plant west of the Danube is that of Ajka, with a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts, which supplies steam and electric power for the production of aluminum there. This power plant is connected with the Varpalota - Pet - Fuzfo system, in which Pet has a power plant for local service and Varpalota for general service. The latter has a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts.

9. In the industrial regions around Pecs are located the electric power centrals of PecsujhegY, Komlo and Maza, with a total capacity of 17,000 kilowatts.

10. The above description covers the most important power plants in the country which are equipped principally for heating with coal. In addition to these, several cities have their own power plants, with a total capacity of 30,000 kilowatts.

11. There are a few hydro-electric plants in Hungary (west of the Danube) which utilize the power of the River Raba. Hydro-electric plants at Kesznyeten, Felsodobsza and Gibart, are located along the Hernad River. These power plants have no more than a total of 10,000 kilowatts capacity.

12. The small amount of electrification in rural areas in Hungary was generally carried out with voltages of 35, 20 and 15 kilovolts.

13. The largest power plants in the country are for the most part being used up to the limit of their capacity. In particular, the condition of the boilers deteriorated greatly because of the forced operation during the war. The first task was to improve the condition of these power plants. In order to increase the available capacity the following construction and expansion of power plants is in progress:

a. Matravidek - This power plant, which was completed during the war, located north of Hatvan, near Lorinczi, was primarily intended to supply Budapest with current by means of the 100 kilovolt overhead line between the power plant and Budapest. With the exception of the buildings, this plant and the 100 Kilovolt long-distance line were dismantled and delivered to the Soviet Union. The reconstruction of this plant is in progress and the first generating unit may be completed by the end of 1949. By that time the 100 kilovolt long-distance line will also be completed. The Matravidek power plant, which operates on lignite from Matra, will have a capacity of 96,000 kilowatts at the end of the first stage of reconstruction, 128,000 kilowatts at the end of the second stage. By the end of the Three-Year Plan, half of the second stage,or 64,000 kilowatts capacity, is scheduled to be available.

b. The high-pressure power plant of the Manfred-Weiss Factory was also dismantled and delivered to the Soviet Union. The reconstruction of this power plant is also in progress and it will be put into operation in the middle of 1949. It will provide 15,000 kilowatts of power.

c. The Komlo power plant, with a capacity of 7,500 kilowatts, is already in operation. This power plant had also been dismantled and delivered to the Soviets.

d. In Diosgyor a third boiler is being set up to operate on powdered coal, with the addition of which the capacity of the so-called "Eastern Power Plant" will be increased by 2,500 kilowatts. In the same locality, in the Western Power Plant, two boilers with a capacity of 20 tons per hour and two steam turbines with a capacity of 4,000 kilowatts are being set up, so that Diosgyor will have a new power plant available with 7,000 kilowatts capacity. The plan calls for the above-mentioned work to be completed by the fall of of 1948.

e. It is planned to set up a power plant with a capacity of about 9,000 kilowatts in Ozd.

14. Hungary has at present only two networks suitable for interconnected high-tension operation. These are the long-distance lines Banhida-Budapest and Banhida-Gyor. The Salgotarjan-Szolnok long-distance line is also high-tension, but it has a power plant at only one terminus, Salgotarjan.

15. This power pool will be strengthened by the 60 kilovolt Dorog-Tatabanya long-distance line, which connects the Dorog plant also to the Budapest power pool.

16. The connection of the Ajka power plant to the national network by a 100 kilovolt long-distance line will be accomplished by the Three-Year Plan. The Ajka plant, whose three generating units have a capacity of 54,000 kilowatts, will have a reserve of 18,000 kilowatts even when aluminum production is going on, and this reserve can very well be utilized by means of the previously mentioned long-distance line. This long-distance line will be built through Ajka, Marcalto and Gyor.

17. The Matra power plant will operate in conjunction with the Salgotarjan-Szolnok long-distance line, through the sub-station in Lorinczi.

18. If the Three-Year Plan is completed the following power plants will operate together through the national network: Varpalota, Pet, Ajka, Gyor, Banhida, Tatabanya, Dorog, the Budapest plants, the Matravidek plant, and Salgotarjan. A long-distance connection between the Matravidek power plant, Diosgyor, and Ozd is also being planned, with which the 400 kilometers of interconnected national network will be completed.

19. Negotiations at present and in the future will be chiefly concerned with utilizing the Yugoslav and Yugoslav-Rumanian hydro-electric power. It is of great importance for Hungary and her neighboring countries that the hydro-electric power of the Mura, the Drava and above all of the Iron Gate (Vaskapu) on the Danube, be utilized.

20. Also under consideration is the construction, for which Hungary has already completed plans, of the hydro-electric plants along the upper stretches of the River Tisza. The economic links with the Soviet Union will be strengthened by these plants. These are still long-range plans.

21 The immediate plan is for interconnected operation with Czechoslovakia. Such interconnection has already been in operation for a year in the region of Salgotarjan, from which the city of Tulek obtains its supply of current.

23. The idea has been brought up of establishing further interconnection between Hungary and the Czech power plants by means of a line across the Danube at Komarom, which is already available.

24. After the large power plants constructed in Poland begin to operate contractually with the interconnected system set up in Czechoslovakia, there will be an opportunity for Hungary to become affiliated with this power pool.